

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
PAID-UP CAPITAL... \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND... \$1,500,000
REVENUE ACCOUNT... \$1,500,000
...
HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK
...
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
...
HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK
...
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
...
HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK
...

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK
...
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
...
HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK
...
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
...
HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK
...

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED
...
THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED
...
THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED
...

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.
...
THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.
...
THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.
...

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION
...
INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION
...
INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION
...

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
...
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
...
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
...

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED
...
THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED
...
THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED
...

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.
...
THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.
...
THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.
...

COMMERCIAL
...
COMMERCIAL
...
COMMERCIAL
...

COMMERCIAL
...
COMMERCIAL
...
COMMERCIAL
...

COMMERCIAL
...
COMMERCIAL
...
COMMERCIAL
...

COMMERCIAL
...
COMMERCIAL
...
COMMERCIAL
...

COMMERCIAL
...
COMMERCIAL
...
COMMERCIAL
...

COMMERCIAL
...
COMMERCIAL
...
COMMERCIAL
...

COMMERCIAL
...
COMMERCIAL
...
COMMERCIAL
...

COMMERCIAL
...
COMMERCIAL
...
COMMERCIAL
...

COMMERCIAL
...
COMMERCIAL
...
COMMERCIAL
...

COMMERCIAL
...
COMMERCIAL
...
COMMERCIAL
...

COMMERCIAL
...
COMMERCIAL
...
COMMERCIAL
...

COMMERCIAL
...
COMMERCIAL
...
COMMERCIAL
...

COMMERCIAL
...
COMMERCIAL
...
COMMERCIAL
...

COMMERCIAL
...
COMMERCIAL
...
COMMERCIAL
...

COMMERCIAL
...
COMMERCIAL
...
COMMERCIAL
...

COMMERCIAL
...
COMMERCIAL
...
COMMERCIAL
...

COMMERCIAL
...
COMMERCIAL
...
COMMERCIAL
...

COMMERCIAL
...
COMMERCIAL
...
COMMERCIAL
...

COMMERCIAL
...
COMMERCIAL
...
COMMERCIAL
...

COMMERCIAL
...
COMMERCIAL
...
COMMERCIAL
...

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS.
TOBACCOS.SPECIAL.—John Cotton's Mixture.
Mild, Medium and Full, \$1.00 per 1 lb. tin.Carren's Craven Mixture, Black Cat Mixture,
Garrick Mixture, Ardath & State Express Mixture,
etc., etc., etc.,

HIGH CLASS CIGARS.

MANILA.—Lolitas, Mandarins, El Tamarindos,
Infantiles, Perfectos, Estrellas, Excelentes &c.
Dutch, Havana, German Cigars, Martin's Twenties.

CIGARETTES.

Virginia, Egyptian, Turkish—all well-known brands
kept in stock.

PRICES MODERATE.

PIANOS!

PIANOS!

ON HIRE

AT

\$10 PER MONTH.

Tuning and Regular
Attention Inclusive.S. MOUTRIE &
CO., LTD.

DISTRIBUTERS.

WM. POWELL,
LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

HATTERS

Sole Distributors
of
GLYNS HATSin
many different
Shapes & StylesWM. POWELL,
LTD.

SOLE AGENTS

Glyns, 44 and Bond St

THE EDWARD DISPENSARY,
G. KAMMING & Co., Ltd.
Chemists and DruggistsGREAT REDUCTIONS IN
PRICES.
SPECIALS ACCURATELY
DISPENSED.Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines, &c.
62A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, July 22, 1913.

the first dinner of the kind, where there was a real spirit of unity between the ruling classes of China and the representatives of other Nations; and it was hoped that the feast would lead to a better understanding between the Chinese and outsiders.

We read on a little further, and we came across quite another item of news. But the reporter made his copy, and the editor printed it with the same calm indifference, and no one seemed to feel that the incident in question was, according to our ideas, almost too horrible for words. The column reported the shooting under military law of three women who were charged with trying to smuggle a revolver or two into China, and were caught in the act. The whole episode was reported—the trial and the finding of the official. The three women were obviously guilty of the breach of the law in regard to smuggling arms into the country. Their defence was that they were going on board the steamer, when another woman joined them, bringing a parcel with her. These three did not know her, nor did they dream what the parcel contained. When the Customs Official suspected that there was something wrong, the "other woman" bolted, and left the parcel with the unfortunate three. Such was the defence. This, of course, did not gain much credence with the magistrate, and the prisoners, adjudged guilty, were ordered to be shot, just as if they were men. Thereupon they were led forth, and in the most cold-blooded way, shot on the ordinary execution ground, as if they were ordinary brigands. Yet we observe no word of protest or even of regret that such a deed should be done in this twentieth century, and perhaps no one felt that there was any incongruity between the boasted entry of China upon a more enlightened policy and this act of barbarity for, from an European point of view, it was an act of barbarism of the blackest kind. Then we read on and we came across a long and urgent appeal from Vice-President Li, urging the people to take an intelligent and enthusiastic interest in the present move to enthronize Confucius as the only one who is worthy of worship and attention by the Chinese people. This appeal is not simply that the people will regard him as their teacher and model. It is much more than this. He urges that he be worshipped and that sacrifices be offered to him, much in the same way as the old Manchus offered sacrifices to Heaven, and therefore, apparently he is to be regarded as the only God that the Chinese are to pay any attention to and honour. This is not the place to enter into a controversy as to the virtue of the canonizing of Confucius; it may be said, however, that whilst in China itself there is in the minds of some a widespread suspicion that this step is an unfortunate one, there is room for intelligent foreigners to hesitate before they are convinced that this is a step along the right direction. Anyway, here we have this important appeal notified, and no comment, either for or against, is added. Probably, the editor thinks that there is but one opinion on the subject, and, as those who read are Chinese, there is no necessity for him to enlarge thereon. We can, however, see into the workings of the Chinese mind and understand to some extent at least how the ordinary reader is inclined to regard these events of modern history. He rightly considers that Confucianism, being better known to the Chinese, is the most suitable as an ethical guide.

Several small thefts were reported to the police during the week-end by Chinese.

The second engineer of the B. and S. at Saichuan was drowned at Swatow on Friday evening.

Brigadier-General and Mrs. R. D. Law were among the passengers for Europe on the P. and O. Deraah on Saturday.

A new steam launch for the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company was launched at Commercial Dock on Saturday afternoon.

No case of plague having been reported for several days the Medical Officer of Health has decided to discontinue the issue of the Daily Return.

It was stated, during the hearing of a case at North Shields, that a miner at a local colliery had earned £6 12s. 6d. for five days' work.

Bank notes to the value of £17 were found in an old rat-trap which Lemmer was about to throw into the fire at his house at Houlton, France.

It is announced that H. E. Mr. Claud Severn will perform the ceremony of opening the new St. Andrew's Church Hall at Kowloon on Thursday, 27th instant.

President Yuan Shih-kai has instructed the Ministry of Finance to give a sum of \$2,000 to the Confucian Society at Peking as a donation from the Government.

Sergeant Pinnett seized nine rifles, two revolvers and 4,000 rounds of ammunition from the Holt steamer Antiochus yesterday. As no claimant has appeared they have been forfeited to the Crown.

During the last three months 63,000 scholars attending the London elementary schools have been examined, and just over one-third were found to require medical treatment.

The funeral of Mrs. Chang, mother of the Commander of the Twenty-Seventh Division, Mukden, which took place on Sunday last, is said to have cost 150,000 yen. There were 20,000 mourners.

Mr. A. Fong, photographer, 31 Queen's Road, Central, has sent us a sample of a series of photographs of the recent Fire Brigade Competition. The pictures are exceedingly good and serve as a splendid souvenir of an interesting function.

Among the passengers who returned to-day by the Empress of Asia, were Mr. N. J. Stubb, Hon. W. Chatham, Sir Paul Chater, Mr. T. Forrest, Mr. and Mrs. E. Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Haskell and Mr. R. A. Gubbay.

One case of plague, two of cholera and six of enteric were reported last week, these being the only cases of notifiable disease. All the patients, with the exception of an Indian who suffered from enteric, were Chinese.

Wong Sing, a Chinese who for the past few months has been sleeping off the roof of a four-story house in Tin Hong Lane, was found in the street in front of the house on Saturday severely injured. His arm and leg were broken.

To avoid capture by the police a Chinese who was being arrested for the theft of some rattan jumped into the harbor. He was fished out and was sentenced this morning to six weeks' hard labour and four hours' in the stocks.

Inspector Gerrard asked for the removal of a man who was brought up at the Magistrate's this morning on a charge of larceny, as he believed the prisoner to be a man who escaped from the police custody at the Magistrate's last year.

Giving evidence against a boy employed at the Military hospital who was detected in the act of stealing three eggs from that institution a warrant officer of the R.A.M.C. told Mr. J. R. Wood that there had recently been a lot of petty thefts from the hospital.

A young student named Roland Kelly, in his last year, but one at Harvard University has been left a large fortune by the will of his grandfather on peculiar conditions. The grandfather made his fortune as a trader for 60 years in the Far East. Young Kelly is 20 years of age and before his 21st birthday he must attempt, according to the will, to find pearls and treasures on two uncharted islands in the Pacific, found by the old mariner when he was in search of fresh water on one of his voyages. The grandson has abandoned his studies and is actively engaged in fitting out an expedition to search for the treasure.

Mr. F. A. Hazeland, first police magistrate, being away at Macao, Mr. J. R. Wood presided in the first court this morning, and dealt with all the cases.

An officer in the Army Ordnance Department has reported that a water proof coat, valued at \$12, was stolen from the department offices on the 20th of 21st.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Several small thefts were reported to the police during the week-end by Chinese.

The second engineer of the B. and S. at Saichuan was drowned at Swatow on Friday evening.

Brigadier-General and Mrs. R. D. Law were among the passengers for Europe on the P. and O. Deraah on Saturday.

A new steam launch for the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company was launched at Commercial Dock on Saturday afternoon.

No case of plague having been reported for several days the Medical Officer of Health has decided to discontinue the issue of the Daily Return.

It was stated, during the hearing of a case at North Shields, that a miner at a local colliery had earned £6 12s. 6d. for five days' work.

Bank notes to the value of £17 were found in an old rat-trap which Lemmer was about to throw into the fire at his house at Houlton, France.

It is announced that H. E. Mr. Claud Severn will perform the ceremony of opening the new St. Andrew's Church Hall at Kowloon on Thursday, 27th instant.

President Yuan Shih-kai has instructed the Ministry of Finance to give a sum of \$2,000 to the Confucian Society at Peking as a donation from the Government.

Sergeant Pinnett seized nine rifles, two revolvers and 4,000 rounds of ammunition from the Holt steamer Antiochus yesterday. As no claimant has appeared they have been forfeited to the Crown.

During the last three months 63,000 scholars attending the London elementary schools have been examined, and just over one-third were found to require medical treatment.

The funeral of Mrs. Chang, mother of the Commander of the Twenty-Seventh Division, Mukden, which took place on Sunday last, is said to have cost 150,000 yen. There were 20,000 mourners.

Mr. A. Fong, photographer, 31 Queen's Road, Central, has sent us a sample of a series of photographs of the recent Fire Brigade Competition. The pictures are exceedingly good and serve as a splendid souvenir of an interesting function.

Among the passengers who returned to-day by the Empress of Asia, were Mr. N. J. Stubb, Hon. W. Chatham, Sir Paul Chater, Mr. T. Forrest, Mr. and Mrs. E. Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Haskell and Mr. R. A. Gubbay.

One case of plague, two of cholera and six of enteric were reported last week, these being the only cases of notifiable disease. All the patients, with the exception of an Indian who suffered from enteric, were Chinese.

Wong Sing, a Chinese who for the past few months has been sleeping off the roof of a four-story house in Tin Hong Lane, was found in the street in front of the house on Saturday severely injured. His arm and leg were broken.

To avoid capture by the police a Chinese who was being arrested for the theft of some rattan jumped into the harbor. He was fished out and was sentenced this morning to six weeks' hard labour and four hours' in the stocks.

Inspector Gerrard asked for the removal of a man who was brought up at the Magistrate's this morning on a charge of larceny, as he believed the prisoner to be a man who escaped from the police custody at the Magistrate's last year.

Giving evidence against a boy employed at the Military hospital who was detected in the act of stealing three eggs from that institution a warrant officer of the R.A.M.C. told Mr. J. R. Wood that there had recently been a lot of petty thefts from the hospital.

A young student named Roland Kelly, in his last year, but one at Harvard University has been left a large fortune by the will of his grandfather on peculiar conditions. The grandfather made his fortune as a trader for 60 years in the Far East. Young Kelly is 20 years of age and before his 21st birthday he must attempt, according to the will, to find pearls and treasures on two uncharted islands in the Pacific, found by the old mariner when he was in search of fresh water on one of his voyages. The grandson has abandoned his studies and is actively engaged in fitting out an expedition to search for the treasure.

Mr. F. A. Hazeland, first police magistrate, being away at Macao, Mr. J. R. Wood presided in the first court this morning, and dealt with all the cases.

An officer in the Army Ordnance Department has reported that a water proof coat, valued at \$12, was stolen from the department offices on the 20th of 21st.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE BANK NOTE CASE.

Defence Objects To Form Of Indictment.

Ma Yuk Fai and Ma Kwun were arraigned before His Honor Mr. Justice Gumpertz (Puisne Judge) in the Supreme Court this morning on two counts of being in unlawful possession of property stolen abroad. The property referred to is 12,500 Kwongtung bank notes of a face value of \$5 each, or a total value of \$62,500.

The Crown was represented by the Attorney-General (Hon. Mr. J. A. S. Bucknall, K.C.), Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. Eldon Potter, who were instructed by Mr. J. H. Kemp (Crown Solicitor), and Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, while Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, appeared for the accused.

Motion to Quash Indictment.

Mr. Slade, at the outset, moved to quash the indictment on the ground that it did not state the crime with which the accused were charged with sufficient particularity.

The Attorney-General: There were three men brought before the Magistrate, and I think only two were mentioned in the indictment. With regard to the first man, whose name is Wong Chi Tsin, I decided not to proceed against him, and my friend wants me to ask your Lordship formerly that his recognition should be returned and he be discharged.

His Lordship: Certainly.

Mr. Sharp: The form of indictment that has been followed in this case, and exactly followed, I understand, is one that has lately received the approval of the Lord Chief Justice at home—Lord Alverstone.

Mr. Slade: I have not developed my argument yet.

His Lordship: Your objection is? Mr. Slade: That the crime is not stated with sufficient particularity. There are two counts to the indictment, which are identical with the exception of two words. In one case, the first count, the acts alleged are alleged to have been done feloniously. In the second count the same statement is made, excepting that the act is alleged to have been done unlawfully: that is to say, in the first count the charge is a felony, and in the second a misdemeanour.

His Lordship: It is the same offence differently stated?

Mr. Slade: Yes. Take the first count, which is a felony. The men are charged that they, without lawful excuse, had a certain number of notes, the property of the Provincial Government of Kwongtung, which had been previously stolen outside the Colony, and that they knew that they had been stolen outside the Colony. Now, "stolen" is not a word of art at all. As used in the indictment "stolen" is a vague word which in colloquial language will cover anything from a civil breach of trust to an armed robbery.

His Lordship: A civil breach of trust? Mr. Slade: Yes. We speak of a trustee stealing the money entrusted to him when it is no crime at all. He misappropriates money entrusted to him, but does not do it in such a way as to make it a crime, so that a stolen is a perfectly vague term which may mean almost anything in the way of wrongful appropriation of another man's property. There are two main essentials to bring home the crime for which these men are indicted. The first is, proof that the property has been stolen; the second, proof that they knew at the time when they received it that it had been stolen.

His Lordship: You mean at the time of the first receipt?

Mr. Slade: At the time when they received the money. The theme of the crime is that they took part in the crime because they, with knowledge of the crime, received the proceeds of the crime.

His Lordship: That part of the offence might be committed outside the Colony.

Mr. Slade: It is outside the Colony. They have in their possession within the Colony goods which they received with guilty knowledge outside the Colony.

His Lordship: Is it not sufficient that they received goods without guilty knowledge outside the Colony and have guilty knowledge in the Colony?

Mr. Slade: Certainly not. As alleged in the indictment, they had guilty knowledge at the time when they received the goods.

His Lordship: The charge is that they received and had in their possession in the Colony.

Mr. Slade said that was not his point. His point was on the word "stolen," which was a vague general word, and could cover all sorts of things that could be used in any indictment. "Stolen" alone was quite insufficient, it was only one element of the crime. Under subsection 2 of section 80 of the Larceny Ordinance his Lordship would see that the word "stolen" included a vast number of crimes. Therefore, under the present form of indictment it was competent for the Crown to allege either that there had been a larceny, that there had been embezzlement, or that there had been fraudulent conversion, or that the property had been obtained in any other convertible manner which would cause a guilty person, if he were in the Colony, to be liable to indictment in this Court. What is it, asked Mr. Slade, that the Crown are alleging? Which one of these many crimes it is alleged that these two men in the dock had knowledge of? Counsel continued, was that it left it open to the Crown to shift their ground during

PIRACY NEAR KONG MOON.

HONGKONG MINISTER ROBBED.

The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Scholes, of the Wesleyan Mission at Hongkong, had a very unpleasant encounter with pirates on the West River near Kongmoon on Friday afternoon last week.

They were going to an up-river station in a boat towed by a steam launch when pirates opened fire from the river banks and afterwards boarded both the launch and the passenger boat.

All the passengers, including Mr. and Mrs. Scholes, were threatened with revolvers and had perforce to hand over their money and valuables.

One old Chinese man who was returning from the United States to his native village with his life's savings, \$5,000, lost his all, and another had \$2,000 taken from him.

Mrs. Scholes had to give up her wedding ring, the total losses of her and her husband being about \$160.

The piracy has been reported to the authorities at Canton.

the course of the case at any time. They might start out with the intention of proving that the money had been obtained originally in a certain way. Then, at the very end of the case they might throw that overboard entirely and use the very things lost by various witnesses when they were not thinking of the subject at all; in fact, they could charge the accused with having had knowledge of an entirely different crime. This could be done in reply, when there would be no opportunity on the part of the defence of covering the suggestion by argument or by evidence. Counsel then passed to a cognate point which he thought it would be convenient to take at the same time. As already pointed out, there were two counts to the indictment. From the case presented before the Magistrate against these two men, the Crown were apparently relying upon a set of facts which they alleged constituted larceny—a felony. There was not a suggestion in the case of the Crown before the Magistrate of anything but a felony being alleged. Now, they had put in a count for a misdemeanour, and the defence were entitled to know, either by amendment of the count or by particulars, the misdemeanour which the Crown alleged these men had knowledge of at the time when they received the notes.

Another point was, whatever the crime alleged against the accused, sufficient particulars should be given; not necessarily in the indictment itself, but by particulars so that they might know exactly what was alleged against them. If a man was charged with having committed a theft by simple larceny or burglary he was informed of the date when the crime was alleged to have been committed, and it was also alleged that it had been committed by him; therefore he knew by whom it was alleged the crime had been committed. "I am aware," continued Counsel, "that under the article rules of pleading which govern criminal procedure, an indictment has only to follow the form of the ancient declaration in which the matters alleged against the defendant were only stated in the briefest possible way so as to show a cause of action. It was only necessary to give sufficient facts with sufficient precision to show what in a civil case would be a cause of action. But under modern procedure in a civil case the plaintiff has to put into his statement of claim all the facts—not merely conclusions from the facts—which he is going to prove. And in modern criminal pleading, where it is clearly fair that the prisoner should know beforehand the main facts which the Crown are alleging against him, it is a rule that particulars of the particular offences alleged in the indictment be given before the prisoner is called upon to plead to the indictment." "Take this indictment as it stands," concluded Mr. Slade, "and alter it by taking away the word 'stolen' and by inserting the words 'steal, take and carry away' which would be the correct statement of larceny, we would still be in the dark, but it would be a sufficient indictment, because it would be a sufficient statement of a crime. As it is, it gives no particulars of the crime at all which the accused are charged with knowing to have been committed. I submit that in common fairness the Crown should give the broad particulars of the facts which they are prepared to prove, and upon which they rely."

His Lordship: I have not developed my argument yet.

His Lordship: Your objection is? Mr. Slade: That the crime is not stated with sufficient particularity. There are two counts to the indictment, which are identical with the exception of two words. In one case, the first count, the acts alleged are alleged to have been done feloniously. In the second count the same statement is made, excepting that the act is alleged to have been done unlawfully: that is to say, in the first count the charge is a felony, and in the second a misdemeanour.

His Lordship: It is the same offence differently stated?

Mr. Slade: Yes. Take the first count, which is a felony. The men are charged that they, without lawful excuse, had a certain number of notes, the property of the Provincial Government of Kwongtung, which had been previously stolen outside the Colony, and that they knew that they had been stolen outside the Colony. Now, "stolen" is not a word of art at all. As used in the indictment "stolen" is a vague word which in colloquial language will cover anything from a civil breach of trust to an armed robbery.

His Lordship: A civil breach of trust? Mr. Slade: Yes. We speak of a trustee stealing the money entrusted to him when it is no crime at all. He misappropriates money entrusted to him, but does not do it in such a way as to make it a crime, so that a stolen is a perfectly vague term which may mean almost anything in the way of wrongful appropriation of another man's property. There are two main essentials to bring home the crime for which these men are indicted. The first is, proof that the property has been stolen; the second, proof that they knew at the time when they received it that it had been stolen.

His Lordship: You mean at the time of the first receipt?

Mr. Slade: At the time when they received the money. The theme of the crime is that they took part in the crime because they, with knowledge of the crime, received the proceeds of the crime.

His Lordship: That part of the offence might be committed outside the Colony.

Mr. Slade: It is outside the Colony. They have in their possession within the Colony goods which they received with guilty knowledge outside the Colony.

His Lordship: Is it not sufficient that they received goods without guilty knowledge outside the Colony and have guilty knowledge in the Colony?

Mr. Slade: Certainly not. As alleged in the indictment, they had guilty knowledge at the time when they received the goods.

His Lordship: The charge is that they received and had in their possession in the Colony.

Mr. Slade said that was not his point. His point was on the word "stolen," which was a vague general word, and could cover all sorts of things that could be used in any indictment. "Stolen" alone was quite insufficient, it was only one element of the crime. Under subsection 2 of section 80 of the Larceny Ordinance his Lordship would see that the word "stolen" included a vast number of crimes. Therefore, under the present form of indictment it was competent for the Crown to allege either that there had been a larceny, that there had been embezzlement, or that there had been fraudulent conversion, or that the property had been obtained in any other convertible manner which would cause a guilty person, if he were in the Colony, to be liable to indictment in this Court. What is it, asked Mr. Slade, that the Crown are alleging? Which one of these many crimes it is alleged that these two men in the dock had knowledge of? Counsel continued, was that it left it open to the Crown to shift their ground during

the course of the case at any time. They might start out with the intention of proving that the money had been obtained originally in a certain way. Then, at the very end of the case they might throw that overboard entirely and use the very things lost by various witnesses when they were not thinking of the subject at all; in fact, they could charge the accused with having had knowledge of an entirely different crime. This could be done in reply, when there would be no opportunity on the part of the defence of covering the suggestion by argument or by evidence. Counsel then passed to a cognate point which he thought it would be convenient to take at the same time. As already pointed out, there were two counts to the indictment. From the case presented before the Magistrate against these two men, the Crown were apparently relying upon a set of facts which they alleged constituted larceny—a felony. There was not a suggestion in the case of the Crown before the Magistrate of anything but a felony being alleged. Now, they had put in a count for a misdemeanour, and the defence were entitled to know, either by amendment of the count or by particulars, the misdemeanour which the Crown alleged these men had knowledge of at the time when they received the notes.

Another point was, whatever the crime alleged against the accused, sufficient particulars should be given; not necessarily in the indictment itself, but by particulars so that they might know exactly what was alleged against them. If a man was charged with having committed a theft by simple larceny or burglary he was informed of the date when the crime was alleged to have been committed, and it was also alleged that it had been committed by him; therefore he knew by whom it was alleged the crime had been committed. "I am aware," continued Counsel, "that under the article rules of pleading which govern criminal procedure, an indictment has only to follow the form of the ancient declaration in which the matters alleged against the defendant were only stated in the briefest possible way so as to show a cause of action. It was only necessary to give sufficient facts with sufficient precision to show what in a civil case would be a cause of action. But under modern procedure in a civil case the plaintiff has to put into his statement of claim all the facts—not merely conclusions from the facts—which he is going to prove. And in modern criminal pleading, where it is clearly fair that the prisoner should know beforehand the main facts which the Crown are alleging against him, it is a rule that particulars of the particular offences alleged in the indictment be given before the prisoner is called upon to plead to the indictment." "Take this indictment as it stands," concluded Mr. Slade, "and alter it by taking away the word 'stolen' and by inserting the words 'steal, take and carry away' which would be the correct statement of larceny, we would still be in the dark, but it would be a sufficient indictment, because it would be a sufficient statement of a crime. As it is, it gives no particulars of the crime at all which the accused are charged with knowing to have been committed. I submit that in common fairness the Crown should give the broad particulars of the facts which they are prepared to prove, and upon which they rely."

His Lordship: I have not developed my argument yet.

His Lordship: Your objection is? Mr. Slade: That the crime is not stated with sufficient particularity. There are two counts to the indictment, which are identical with the exception of two words. In one case, the first count, the acts alleged are alleged to have been done feloniously. In the second count the same statement is made, excepting that the act is alleged to have been done unlawfully: that is to say, in the first count the charge is a felony, and in the second a misdemeanour.

His Lordship: It is the same offence differently stated?

Mr. Slade: Yes. Take the first count, which is a felony. The men are charged that they, without lawful excuse, had a certain number of notes, the property of the Provincial Government of Kwongtung, which had been previously stolen outside the Colony, and that they knew that they had been stolen outside the Colony. Now, "stolen" is not a word of art at all. As used in the indictment "stolen" is a vague word which in colloquial language will cover anything from a civil breach of trust to an armed robbery.

His Lordship: A civil breach of trust? Mr. Slade: Yes. We speak of a trustee stealing the money entrusted to him when it is no crime at all. He misappropriates money entrusted to him, but does not do it in such a way as to make it a crime, so that a stolen is a perfectly vague term which may mean almost anything in the way of wrongful appropriation of another man's property. There are two main essentials to bring home the crime for which these men are indicted. The first is, proof that the property has been stolen; the second, proof that they knew at the time when they received it that it had been stolen.

His Lordship: You mean at the time of the first receipt?

Mr. Slade: At the time when they received the money. The theme of the crime is that they took part in the crime because they, with knowledge of the crime, received the proceeds of the crime.

His Lordship: That part of the offence might be committed outside the Colony.

Mr. Slade: It is outside the Colony. They have in their possession within the Colony goods which they received with guilty knowledge outside the Colony.

His Lordship: Is it not sufficient that they received goods without guilty knowledge outside the Colony and have guilty knowledge in the Colony?

Mr. Slade: Certainly not. As alleged in the indictment, they had guilty knowledge at the time when they received the goods.

A POLICEMAN'S SUICIDE.

AN INSANE ACT.

Mr. F. A. Hazeland held a Ma. Material Inquiry at the Magistrate's this afternoon into the circumstances of the death of Police Constable Michael Waters, who died on the 4th instant from the effect of injuries to his throat.

Messrs P. E. H. W. Holl, L. A. Rose and G. Miskin formed the jury.

The evidence showed that Waters had been in very bad health for some time before his death, and suffered acute pain from neuritis. He was a month in hospital and about a fortnight after his discharge cut his throat in his quarters at the Central police station.

In the ambulance on the way to hospital deceased asked Inspector Gordon not to blame him as he did not know what he was doing at the time.

The jury found that deceased committed suicide during a temporary fit of insanity.

LICENSING BOARD.
Two Licences Granted.

A meeting of the Licensing Board was held this afternoon in the Council Chamber to consider two applications for licences. The Colonial Secretary, Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, presided, and there were also present

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

WIRELESS TELEPHONY.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

A telegram from Berlin states that at the Congress of Naval Architects Rear-Admiral Emmanuël announced that wireless telephone messages had been successfully transmitted between Neustadt and New Jersey.

THE FRENCH COLLIERIES STRIKE.

70,000 Workmen Idle.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The strike in the French northern collieries is assuming large proportions and about 70,000 men are now idle.

Hope of a Settlement.

LATER.

A telegram from Douai states that at a Conference between the coal owners and miners of the Pas de Calais and Nord, the former agreed not to insist upon the overtime question before the Eight Hours Bill, now before the Chamber becomes law, nor to dismiss any strikers.

The Federation of the Miners, in a manifesto, urges the men to resume work on Monday.

GERMANY'S BUDGET ESTIMATES.

More For Navy; Less For Army.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The Budget Estimates, says Reuter's Berlin correspondent, give the expenditure on the Navy in 1914 as M.487,952,167, an increase of M.7,698,273; expenditure of the Army, M.1,217,167,548, a decrease of M.152,051,908; Colonial subsidies, M.30,793,542, a slight decrease. The revenue from the Protectorates is expected to increase by M.19,255,617.

ROYAL VISIT TO AUSTRIA.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

King Alfonso pays a visit to Vienna in January.

THE NEW ZEALAND STRIKE.

Sympathetic Action in Sydney.

NO FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The lumpers have declined to unload steamers from New Zealand in sympathy with the strike there.

A telegram from Wellington states that there are no further strike developments, and work is proceeding quietly. Nine hundred members of the new Union are working at Wellington. The conditions are nearly normal in Auckland.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK AFFAIRS.

Winding-up Petition.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Certain shareholders have petitioned for the winding-up of the Indian Specie Bank, says Reuter's Bombay correspondent. The Judge accepted the petition and fixed a further hearing for December 8.

The unpaid capital of the Bank is £800,000. The shares before the recent panic stood at 63 rupees; yesterday they were quoted at 28 rupees.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF HOLLAND.

Centenary Celebrations.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam telegraphs that on the occasion of the Centenary of the Independence of the Netherlands, Queen Wilhelmina has issued a Proclamation which says the country continues to prosper in every respect. Her Majesty hopes that peace, liberty and prosperity will be maintained, and expresses a desire to co-operate with the people for the welfare of the entire nation.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The Archduke Franz Ferdinand, interviewed by a representative of Reuter's Agency, said that although his visit to Windsor was private, the opportunities of contact with British Ministers can only be productive of great and lasting good in the relations of the British and Austrian Governments.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AT OXFORD.

Vote of Confidence Passed.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The Oxford Union thronged to listen to Mr. Lloyd George in the winding-up debate on the Government's land policy. Undergraduates in motor-cars paraded effigies of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and threw mingled wuzzles and pheasants at his car. Prior to the debate, a member asked whether Mr. Lloyd George had any stock to sell. The President, amid cheers, refused to allow the guest to be insulted, and a resolution of "no confidence" was rejected by a majority of 88.

SOUTH AFRICAN TROUBLE.

The Situation Improved.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The Morning Post urges that Sir Louis Botha, despite political exigencies, should at least remove the tax on the Indians in Natal, and says that we are entitled to ask that immigrants be treated with some respect, justice, and humanity.

The strike situation has now improved, and there is a probability of a general resumption on Monday. Some sporadic outbreaks have occurred. There was a riot at Avoca, and the native police arrested the ringleaders of the disturbances there, but Indians, armed with various weapons, attacked and overpowered the police and rescued prisoners. The European police, however, soon arrived, and drove off the Indians and re-arrested the ringleaders.

Durban Quiet.

The strike has apparently ended in Durban. All is quiet in the country districts, where rain has reduced the danger of cane fires.

THE BOTHA-HERTZOG CONTROVERSY.

New Party Formed.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

A telegram from Cape Town states that after prolonged and acrimonious discussions, the South African Party Congress, at which Sir Louis Botha and Mr. Hertzog were present, adopted by 131 to 90 a resolution moved by a supporter of Sir Louis Botha calling on the Government to abandon the Botha-Hertzog controversy and proceed with the administration of the country. Hertzog and his supporters left the hall in silence. It is believed that they will form a separate party, to be styled—the South African National Party.

The followers of Mr. Hertzog who are seceding include 50 belonging to the Free State and 40 Representative from the Cape, Natal, and the Transvaal. These will constitute the New National Party. A Conference will be held at Bloemfontein.

BRITISH AND FRENCH FLEETS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The bulk of the British and French Fleets have arrived, some at Alexandria and others at Port Said, where great preparations have been made for their entertainment by the French, the Greek Colonies are participating.

THE MANCHESTER HANDICAP RESULT.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The race for the Manchester November Handicap resulted as follows:—
Dalmatian ... 1
Work Girl ... 2
The Guller ... 3

Sixteen ran. Won by a head, three lengths between second and third. Betting:—10 to 1 against Dalmatian; 100 to 7 against Work Girl, and 33 to 1 against The Guller. Print started favourite at 8 to 1 against.

Owing to fog, several races were abandoned.

ORGAN RECITAL.

The following is the programme of the organ recital to be given in St. John's Cathedral to-morrow at 5.30 p.m.:—
1. Te Deum and Fugue ... Each.
2. Violin Solo ... "Le deluge".
C. Saint-Saens.
M. G. Verneij.

3. Prelude ... F. Borowski.
4. Vocal Solo ... "Nazareth".
Gonard.
BYRON 12.

5. Reverie du Soir ... E. Schmitt.
6. Quatre ... "Tigre".
M. R. Jones and Mr. G. Verneij.
7. Te Deum ... Widor.

During the singing of the hymn a collection will be made in aid of the general expenses of the Cathedral.

EARLY COLDS.

The onset of the cold you take at this time of the year is the most dangerous. A neglected cold may mean a winter-long cold. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at once. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

ITALIAN CRUISER'S MISHAP.

Five Warships to the Rescue.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The Italian cruiser San Giorgio grounded on leaving the Straits of Messina. Fifty feet of her bows touch land. Five warships have gone to her assistance.

ANOTHER "IRISH ARMY."

LONDON, Nov. 23.

At a joint meeting of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Gaelic League it was decided to form a Ride Corps to co-operate with the Citizen Army, which is recruiting in Munster, Leinster, and Connaught.

BRITISH DOMINIONS EXHIBITION.

Exhibits to be Permanent.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The British Dominions Exhibition for 1915 will be held at the Crystal Palace, which is now national property, and the sites will be gratis. The Dominions and Indian Governments will retain the buildings, which were erected in 1911, and which will require the smallest expense to refit. The exhibits will be permanent and are to remain for an indefinite period.

A ROYAL PATIENT.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha has been operated upon for appendicitis.

THE MEXICAN CRISIS.

The Meeting of Congress.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

A telegram from Mexico City states that President Huerta's message to Congress was most terse. The Chairman replied, assuring the President of the whole-hearted co-operation of Congress, which was inspired by the love of the Fatherland. Twenty-seven Congressmen were absent, of whom 24 were Catholics. All the diplomats attended, except Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the American Charge d'Affaires. President Huerta's staff were side-arms, thereby violating the law forbidding soldiers to appear in the house armed.

Much speculation has been aroused in Mexico City over the adjournment of Congress on the ground that there was not a quorum, though it was evident that a quorum was present. None of the Congressmen protested.

Opinion in Washington.

The Government believes, states a Washington telegram, that President Huerta's power is crumbling. President Wilson is absolutely silent in regard to his future programme, as publication would impair efficiency.

A Battle in Progress.

The War Office announces that the Federals are still holding out at Victoria. A continuous battle inside the city has lasted for 24 hours. Federal reinforcements are hastening to Victoria.

Canadian Sloops for Mexico.

Victoria (B.C.), Nov. 23.

The sloops Algerine and Shearwater have been ordered to proceed to the west coast of Mexico.

CANADIAN PROGRESS.

Remarkable Development in Forty-one Years.

The "Canada Year Book" for 1913, published by the authority of the Hon. George F. Foster, Minister for Trade and Commerce for the Dominion, gives facts and figures which show the wonderful progress that has been made in the last forty-one years.

In 1871 the population of Canada was 3,488,000. Last year it had grown to 7,487,000, or more than double. In the same period the wheat production grew from 16,724,000 bushels to 199,238,000.

The advance in wealth is shown by the following significant figures:—
1871. 1912.
Exports ... \$1,774,000 ... \$15,317,000.
Imports ... \$4,093,000 ... \$59,820,000.
Revenue ... \$1,825,000 ... \$18,108,000.

The urban population of Canada is increasing far more rapidly than that in rural areas. The Dominion has now four cities of over 100,000 population, namely: Montreal (470,480), Toronto (378,538), Winnipeg (128,385), and Vancouver (110,411). Of these Vancouver did not exist in 1871, and Winnipeg at that date numbered 7,255 inhabitants.

SPORTING.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Hongkong League Div. I.

D.C.L.I. v. Hongkong Club.

These teams were engaged on the Hongkong Club ground on Saturday, the Club being without the services of Pennell. Teams:—

D.C.L.I.—Johnson; Bailey, Fife; List; Newman; Tregillas; Moseley; Newbold; Dean, Smith, Lambert.

Hongkong Club—A. Goldenberg; M. L. Ralston; J. Stalker; R. F. Long; W. B. Rigden; R. Brown; I. Goldenberg; A. F. Briggs; C. Edgcombe; C. Wilkie; H. C. Lowick.

Referee, Mr. Wilson.

As usual the game started late, 10 minutes after the proper time elapsing before the start, Long then being absent. Edgcombe started for the Club who were immediately defending for all they were worth, but this did not prevent the "Dukes" scoring after four minutes play. Dean snapping up a pass from the right and giving the custodian little chance of saving. Before this point Long had made the Club up to full strength. The weather was sultry and this had the effect on the players. Nearly all this half the Club struggled gamely against superior odds. Mostly generalised the team from their position of outside right; time after time List plied him with the ball, centre after centre went in but Stalker and Ralston with head and feet frustrated nearly every effort. Those that did escape them were safely repelled by Goldenberg. Naturally with the Club halves and backs busily defending their forwards got very few chances.

Rigden, playing a hard bustling game right through, at times got the ball to his forwards but Long was too busy with the elusive Smith to pay that attention to his wing that was wanted. Briggs and Edgcombe made periodical bursts, and an occasional swing out to Goldenberg but rarely did anything pass Fife and Bailey. Brown who played in a most unorthodox yet effective manner had many amusing duels with Moseley and emerged with credit; of course the winger, who has many seasons of experience behind him, had the best of it but a lot of his work was nullified by Ralston who managed somehow or other to be in the proper place to receive his centres. Just before the interval Newbold and Ralston came together with a nasty crash and the Club man had the worst of it, retiring to the pavilion. The first half ended:—

D.C.L.I. 1; Hongkong Club, 0.

Dean restarted for the soldiers, Wilkie going back in the place of Ralston who soon took his place again in the Club defence. Somehow the "Dukes" did not seem dangerous in front goal, both Dean and Newbold developing a penchant for dribbling which received short shrift from Stalker and Ralston. Smith made many attempts with his characteristic dashes for goal but either Long or Ralston would upset him at the critical moment. Then Wilkie led a dash for the other end. Lowick put over a centre and Briggs looked to have a chance but failed and with the "Dukes" still only a goal in front a centre from Goldenberg caught Bailey and Fife together and Edgcombe was through but his shot had not enough powder behind to defeat Johnson who saved easily. Two chances like this having gone begging play again traversed to the Club end and Goldenberg dealt easily with many scoring attempts. When a single goal looked like deciding the issue Newbold hooked the ball back to Dean from close quarters and number two was registered. This was ten minutes before time and four minutes later Newbold watched the third. Dean this time providing him with the opening. This was the end of the scoring, the Club experiencing their second league defeat by the score—D.C.L.I. 3; Hongkong Club, 0.

R.G.A. v. H.M.S. TAMAR.

These teams played on the Military ground on Saturday, the sailors being without Frost, their best forward.

Teams:—

R.G.A.—Moore; Langford; Court; Westbrook; Perry; Townsend; Dallman; Crane; Green; Swan; Pinchock.

H.M.S. Tamar—Hittman; Torrington; Hurdin; Reid; Wilkinson; Caldwell; Smith; Adams; Davlin; Simmonds; Jones.

Referee, Mr. F. Wright.

The sailors started, but Crane intervened, and the game was off to a hot start for the sailors, who, where they found tough opposition, Crane and Green were early trying their abilities in the shooting line. Hittman, saving from the corner while the latter's shot was a little off the mark. Play for some time was mostly in the gunners' favour, giving the sailors backs and custodians an opportunity of showing their worth which they did. A centre by the sailors in which Smith and Simmonds alone gave the gunners defence some trouble but was finishing on this and other occasions spoilt everything. Langford for the first time was able to show himself, the other half for the gunners although Crane was very successful. Their forwards played the football, passing with precision. Dallman and Pinchock having plenty of opportunities which they utilised to the full. The defence being accurate and efficient. The Tamar was not much better, but the game was not so one-sided as it appeared. The Tamar's forwards were not so good as the gunners' forwards, but the gunners' defence was not so good as the Tamar's defence. The game was a very close one, and the gunners were the better of it. The score was—R.G.A. 2; H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

R.G.A. 2; H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

H.M.S. Tamar, 0.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

Sole Agents for Spalding's Athletic Goods, GOLFERS ARE INVITED TO INSPECT OUR SPLENDID SELECTION OF GOLF CLUBS PRICES FROM 3.50 EACH. WE HAVE ALSO A COMPLETE RANGE OF SPALDING'S WORLD-RENOVED GOLF BALLS PRICES FROM 65 CENTS EACH. WHITE COLONELS 1.30 EACH. PATENT AND HEAVY COLONELS 1.10 EACH. WOOD MILNES In 3 Weights 1.10 EACH. CADDY BAGS FROM 3.00 EACH. RUBBER TEES WITH ANCHORS, OR TASSELS, FROM 15 CENTS EACH. GOLF BALL Paint ETC. ETC. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

GOLF CLUBS

GOLF BALLS

WHITE COLONELS

PATENT AND HEAVY COLONELS

WOOD MILNES

CADDY BAGS

RUBBER TEES

GOLF BALL Paint

ETC. ETC.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

GOLF CLUBS

GOLF BALLS

WHITE COLONELS

PATENT AND HEAVY COLONELS

WOOD MILNES

CADDY BAGS

RUBBER TEES

GOLF BALL Paint

ETC. ETC.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

GOLF CLUBS

GOLF BALLS

WHITE COLONELS

PATENT AND HEAVY COLONELS

WOOD MILNES

CADDY BAGS

RUBBER TEES

GOLF BALL Paint

ETC. ETC.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

GOLF CLUBS

GOLF BALLS

WHITE COLONELS

PATENT AND HEAVY COLONELS

WOOD MILNES

CADDY BAGS

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

S.S. "HONGKONG MARU."
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND
SHANGHAI.

The above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being ~~placed~~ put on their risk into the Company's ~~store~~ warehouse at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godown and all goods remaining undelivered on 15th, 1912, will be subject to storage.

All claims and otherwise damaged goods
be left in the Godown and remain there
same to be paid on Nov. 1st, 1915.
10 p.m.
All claims must be filed on or before
November 5th, 1915, otherwise they will
not be recognised.

S. MORIMOTO,
 Agent.
 Hongkong, Nov. 21, 1938.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE.

ALTMARK.

Captain KRAMER, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extremely hazardous Godowns of the Flomkings.

Optional Cargo will be carried on vehicles
subject to the contrary be given To-DAT.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 30th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Broken, Chafed, and Damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th Inst., at 10 A.M.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Ex s.s. *Stattek* from Setubal.
 Ex s.s. *Norge* from Goteborg.
 Ex s.s. *Nordstrand* from Wiborg.
 Ex s.s. *Bjorn* from Goteborg.
 Ex s.s. *Bygde* from Christiania.
 Ex s.s. *Reel* from Drammen.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, Nov. 19, 1935.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
—
STEAMER AUSTRALIEN.
—
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARTINIS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from
 ex S.S. Britain and Normandie
 HAVE ex S.S. Normandy and
 BORDEAUX ex S.S. P. de Combaud
 in connection with above steamer are

Exp. at Kowloon, where the

Optional Cargo will be forwarded as soon as information is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter, and Goods receipted by the Receiver.

All claims must be sent in to me on, or before, the 27th instant, or they will not be recognized.

on 24th November, 1913, at 10 a.m. I
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
S. C. de BUREVILLE
Acting Agent
Hongkong, Nov. 12, 1913. 1220

THE
'CHINA MAIL'

Can be obtained at the following
places in Honolulu:

The Hongkong Hotel.
The Hongkong Ferry Wharf.
The Kowloon Ferry Wharf.

The Kiosk, Blake Plan.

The Upper Peak Train Station.
The Lower Peak Train Station.
Yong-Ming (Astor House Hotel)

LAW PAU HEE (Astor House Hotel)
 Ah Choo (Queen's Road).
 Ho Cheong (IV Aguilar Street).

Ham - Ostrich (Hewdon)

THE
CHINA MAIL

Washing Books.

Pike _____

100

